

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1776

17

POUNDS REWARD.
y from the subscriber, in the
instant, a dark bay or brown
last spring, upwards of 12
white, and has a few grey hairs
on his face, and a few on his
good spirits, has a hanging
nose, and short back, his tail
was very lately, was intended
the unskillfulness of the person
almost as short as a long bow,
feet were broken on the inside,
of the about half worn, but if
ide, it is very probable that
y this time. Whoever takes up
to that the thief be convicted, and
to me at the Patuxent, in a
above reward, or 20 shillings for
the horse should be a great
will be allowed if brought home.
JAMES RAWLING
nce George's county, May 24, 1775
ereby given to all persons indebted
er, either by bond, note, or ope
diately come and settle their respo
a determined to give no longer in
e this requisition will be adverted
take compulsory methods to enforce
any respect to persons.
JOSEPH DUVAL

POUNDS REWARD.
from the subscriber, living in Ken
y, and, the 8th of this instant, tra
ants, each of which has about three
NIS, about thirty years of age, a
de fellow, about five feet ten inches
ed, short dark hair, had on a
good brown broad cloth coat, and
and breeches, and a pair of black
yes, with yellow metal buttons, a
new large sleeves, shirt, shoes and
a new large dices, shirt, shoes and
a new dicer or brickmaker.
Y, about 26 years of age, five feet
well made, fair skin, ruddy com
n hair, had on and took with him,
ade tailor fashion, a purple under
rt, one or two check shirts, much
t, a black silk handkerchief round
white kersey breeches, and a pair of
one pair of Scotch Kilmarlock,
ndill ribbed hose, mixed black and
alf worn shoes, and square steel
a good hand; and they have both
parts of Pennsylvania. Whoever
aid servants, and secures them
may have them again, shall receive
if taken out of the province, if in
unds, or half the above reward for
RICHARD GRAVES
Calvert county, October 24, 1775
the subscriber, the 20th instant, a
amed Leven, about 26 years of age,
high, his head has lately been
had on and took with him, a gray
with osnabrig, with metal but
tury cloth ditto without buttons,
hes, and a pair of tolerable good
I will give one guinea for ap
uring him in any jail.
W. SMITH

DOLLARS REWARD.
oreciding a Runaway.
o slave, sometimes known by the
but, commonly answers to the
on abrupt leave of his overseer
has not yet returned; he is a
5 feet 9 inches high, strong made,
deceptive in conversation, firm
orts to perpetrate villainy, firm
plausible in speech; he has fre
ough a considerable part of this
province of Pennsylvania, is
posed, in the borough and com
is acquainted with Philadelphia,
fore re-visit those places. His
a home manufactured long cloth
and breeches, yarn stockings,
good shoes, nailed with hobs; he
taken with him a blue German
oad cloth vest, two pair of cot
read stockings, two white shirts
good castor hat with band and
d pumps, with a pair of double
He has a mark of distinction,
or some other motive, he is care
his ears (but which is forgot) is
the other. The above reward
ld be taken up out of the pro
Baltimore town in the pro
ome; five pounds, if at the dis
pounds if 30, and forty shil
reasonable travelling expence,
arge under the act of assembly,
THOMAS JONES

be sold at the Printing-Office,
Y L A N D
A N A C K
M E R I S
of our Lord 1776.

EXTRACTS from the SENTIMENTS of a FOREIGNER,
on the DISPUTES of GREAT-BRITAIN and AMERICA.

GREAT-BRITAIN enjoys in her colonies all that authority which she should desire. She hath a negative on all the laws which they enact. The whole of the executive power is in the hands of those to whom the delegates sit. An appeal lies to her tribunal in all civil causes. It is her sovereign will that decides with respect to all commercial intercourses which the colonies are permitted to form and keep up. To hang weights on the yoke of a domination so wisely combined would be to plunge again a new continent into a chaos, from which it hath with difficulty emerged, by the efforts of two ages of unremitting labour; it would be to compel the sons of toil, who have cleared and cultivated it, to arm themselves in defence of those sacred rights which they hold equally by nature's charter, and by social compact. The people of England—that people so passionately fond of liberty, as on some occasions to have protected it in regions remote from their climate, and unknown to their interests, shall they abandon those sentiments which their glory, their virtue, their instinct, their safety, render it their eternal duty to adhere to? Can they so far betray those rights which are so dear to them, as to aim at reducing their brethren and their children to slavery? Should factious spirits, however, form so deadly a conspiracy, and in an hour of madness and intoxication prevail on the mother country to adopt it, what ought the resolutions of the colonies to be to save themselves from falling into the most absolute dependence?

Previous to their throwing their eyes forward to this subversion of the political system, let them revolve in their thoughts all the *benefits* which they derive from their original country. England hath ever been to them an out work of defence against the potent nations of Europe. She hath served them as a guide and a governor, to prevent or to heal those *civil* dissensions which mutual jealousy and emulation are too apt to excite amongst infant colonies, growing up in each others neighbourhood. To the influence of her excellent constitution are they indebted for that peace and prosperity which they enjoy. While the colonies continue to live under a rule so salutary and so gentle, they must go on progressively in that boundless career, which the vigour of their industry will stretch even to the remotest dearts.

Let their love of the parent country, however, be attended with a certain jealousy respecting their own liberty. Let their rights be continually examined, explained, discussed. Let them accustom themselves to cherish those who, on every occasion, remind them of their rights, as their best citizens.

Should administration, for ever composed of ambitious men, even in the freest states, attempt to augment the power of the crown, or the opulence of the capital, at the expence of the colonies, they should oppose an invincible resistance to such usurpation. Every encroachment of government, repelled by vigorous remonstrances, is almost constantly checked; while those grievances, the redress of which the people have not the courage to insist on, are uniformly followed by new oppressions. Nations, in general, are more formed to feel than to think; they have no other idea of the legality of power than the very exercise of it. Habituated to implicit obedience, the most of them become familiarized to the harshness of their particular governments; and ignorant of the true origin or object of civil society, they have no conception of the limits of authority. Above all, in states where the principles of legislation are confounded with those of religion, even as one extravagant tenet is sufficient to introduce a thousand others to minds already deceived, to the first encroachment of governments opens a door to every succeeding one. Who believes the most believes the least; who can do the most can do the least; it is by this double abuse of credulity and power that all the absurdities and iniquities in matters of religion and politics, have crept into the world to crush and debase mankind; happily that spirit of toleration and of liberty, which hath hitherto reigned in the English colonies, hath preserved them from this extremity of weakness and of misery. They feel the dignity of human nature sufficiently to resist oppression, were it at the hazard of their lives.

This enlightened people know very well that violent measures and the appeal can only be justified, when every gentle means of conciliation hath been tried in vain. They know also that reduced to the dire alternative of slavery or civil war, if they must take up arms in defence of civil liberty, it is their duty to avoid sullying so fair a cause by the horrors and barbarities which are the attendants of sedition; and that with the determined purpose of never sheathing the sword till they have recovered their rights, they should deem the re-establishment of their original, their constitutional independence, a sufficient fruit of their victory.

Aid in fact, we should be cautious how we countenanced that resistance which the English colonies ought to oppose to the mother country, with the fury of a people driven by a sting and intolerable oppression to revolt against their sovereign. When once the slave of despotism hath burst his chains asunder, hath committed his fate to the decision of the sword, he is obliged to maintain his tyrant, to exterminate his race and his posterity, to change the form of that government of which he had been the victim through successive ages. If he durst not do all this, sooner or later he would be punished for possessing but a half courage.

Such is the curse of factions in an absolute government, that neither prince nor people can know any bounds in their resentment, because they have not known any in the exercise of authority. But a well-poised constitution, like that of the English colonies, carries in its principles, and the limitations of its different powers, a preservative and antidote against the evils of anarchy. Whenever the mother country hath removed the ground of their complaints, by re-establishing them in their original situation they should rest contented, that being, on the whole, the happiest to which a wife people could justly aspire.

They could not embrace a system of absolute independence without bursting the bands of religion, of oaths, of laws, of language, of blood, in interest, of commerce, of all those habits, in fine, which hold them united among themselves, under the peaceful influence of their common parent. Who is not, that such rendering to pieces must reach the entrails, the heart, the very life of the colonies? Should they have the good fortune to escape the fatal extremity of civil wars, would it be an easy matter for them to agree on a new form of government? Was every colony to become a district and separate state, what endless divisions amongst them! One may judge of the reciprocal enmities which would originate from such a separation, by the fate of all societies bordering on each other. Should such a number of little common-wealths, where the diversity of laws, the inequality of riches, the variety of possessions must sow in secret, the seeds of an opposition in interests, be disposed to form a confederated union, how adjust the rank which each should hold in it, and the influence which each should possess, in proportion to their respective risks and importance? Jealousy and a hundred other passions, which so early divided the wise states of Greece, would not these spread discord through a multitude of colonies, rather allocated by resentment and indignation, which are but transitory and galling ties than by the sober, well-weighted principles of a natural and permanent union? All these considerations surely evince, that an eternal divorce from the capital would be a great and grievous misfortune to the English colonies.

L O N D O N, October 23.

Extra of a letter from the Downs, Oct. 20.

Last night in a violent gale, the Ali e, Fraine, from London to Dublin, success, Wallace, from Peterburgh for Barcelona, Mary, Marshall, from Perth for Gibraltar, and five others (but cannot get their names) having lost their anchors and cable, were obliged to run on shore on Sandwich Flats, and most of them are bulged, but are in hope of saving part of their cargoes and materials. We do not hear of any lives being lost.

Extra of a letter from Portsmouth, Oct. 20.

Yesterday arrived at Spithead his majesty's ship Syren, from the Downs, with several transports under convoy bound for Boston; but as the wind blows strong at W. S. W. cannot get their names.

Extra of a letter from Gosport, Oct. 19.

Sir Peter Parker, with now commands his majesty's ship Barfleur of 60 guns, under Sir James Douglas, who is admiral of the Squadron here, is appointed to command his majesty's ship Bristol, of 50 guns, now at Chatham; and is to be second in command at Boston, in America, with a broad pendant.

Three more battalions are ordered from Ireland for America.

Oct. 30. We hear that lord North's declaration in the house of commons, that notwithstanding the offers of foreign assistance, his majesty had received, he was not fond of accepting of any such, unless in cases of the most urgent necessity; and that he listened to tend, at one and the same time, the most equitable terms of reconciliation to our fellow-subjects in America, and a most respectable part of our army and navy, to enforce obedience in case those terms should be rejected, meets with universal approbation.

The duke of Grafton on Thursday in the house of lords, to the astonishment of almost every body, drew out his whole artillery against administration; he said, the part they were taking against America, was equally disgraceful to statesmen and Britons; as it was injurious to the rights of humanity,—that he trembled for the dismemberment of so great a part of our empire, which he had no doubt would be effected, if some special check was not given to the dreadful operations of war; that if administration was determined to go on, all he could do would be to give them every opposition in his power, and that he would not be restrained from this on any consideration whatsoever,—that he should make all kind of business may even sickness itself bend to this duty, for that if his health would not otherwise permit it, he would be carried in a litter to the house. Likewise the bishop of Peterborough, in a strain suitable to the dignity of his profession, pressed with great humanity the stoppage of human blood.

The popular party is strengthened this session with the duke of Grafton, the bishop of Peterborough, general Conway, and most of their connections in both houses.

Extra of a letter from Chatham, Oct. 26.

Tuesday failed from hence for America, having on board a detachment of marines, consisting of one lieutenant, one sergeant, one corporal, one drummer, and

forty private men, the Boreas frigate of 48 guns, capt. Thompson; she has stopped at Black-Isles to take in her powder and artillery; after which she is to proceed directly on her voyage.

Same day also the Bristol, a fine new ship of 60 guns, was launched from his majesty's dock-yard at Sheerness; she is put into commission, bound for America, and on board of her commodore Sir Peter Parker is to hold his broad pendant.

A letter from Pembroke, dated the 25th instant mentions, that several pieces of wrecks, and a great many dead bodies were continually coming on shore there, some without legs and others without arms, &c. two more were seen floating without heads.

Last night's gazette, contains the following addresses, to his majesty, relative to the proceedings of the Americans, viz. of the high sheriff, justices, gentlemen, clergy, and freeholders of the county of Carmarthen; of the corporation and inhabitants of Arundel in Sussex; of the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the university of Oxford; of the provost, magistrates, and town council of the city of Stirling; of the bailiffs and citizens of Litchfield; of the corporation and principal inhabitants of Bar-le; of the corporation and inhabitants of Bridgewater; of the provost, magistrates, and town council of Dundee; of the corporation of Abington, Berks; and of the provost, magistrates, and council of Aberdeen.

Extra of a letter from Gosport, Oct. 30.

The report of the Dock-Yard being going to be set on fire, is without foundation; as it has since appeared that the sentinel was rather sleepy and heard a noise, which he thought was a man, but it has since turned out to be a horse kicking in a stable.

The Argo, a transport, bound from Corke to Quebec, with three companies of the 46th regiment on board, left Corke on the 18th instant, and has not been since heard of.

Extra of a letter from Bristol, Oct. 30.

Letters are received here from Labrador and Newfoundland. From the former we learn, that there was a violent gale of wind at N. E. the 1st of September, which drove every ship on the coast on shore, except the Mary; one is lost, viz. the Jenny, of Bristol, when just arrived from a coasting trip; part of her cargo was landed, and the rest likely to be saved, being salmon; no cod-fish were on board; four other vessels are on shore, and it is doubtful if any one can be got off; of fifteen shallops that were fishing, eight only got safe; seven are missing. The accounts from St. John's are of the same date. Between 2000 and 3000 persons are supposed to be lost; boats sunk; houses, flakes, and stages blown down; a number of ships on shore, many of which cannot be got off.

Upwards of 600 vessels which used to be employed in the American trade, are now laid up in the river without employ.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Tuesday, Oct. 31.

THIS day, though the house sat but a short time, they went through a great deal of private business.

The resolution of Monday, that a supply be granted to his majesty, was reported and agreed to, and a committee of supply accordingly appointed.

Hon. Mr. Matham gave notice, that if no satisfaction was intended to be given relative to the measures of introducing Hanoverian troops into the dominions of Great-Britain without the previous consent of parliament, he would, in a few days, move for leave to bring in a bill of indemnity; but it would spare him the trouble, if the minister would now rise and tell him whether he or his friends had such a bill in contemplation.

Lord North said, that he could not, with all the attention and little abilities he was master of, see the measure in the light that he understood several other gentlemen did; that however, as an individual member, he should not oppose it. He said he had consulted several persons on whose judgment he could confide, and they all agreed a bill of indemnity was never passed but in cases where private actions lay, and damages might be sought; that in the only two instances which happened of late years; the permitting the importation of raw hides, and prohibiting the exportation of corn, the reasons assigned for passing bills of indemnity on both those occasions were, that private reparation might be pursued by an action at law. These, his lordship said, were his ideas. If taken upon any other ground, it might go to an impeachment; and might affect his head; but he was quite easy on that head, because he could not be yet persuaded that he had acted improperly or illegally in advising the measure. He concluded by offering to the consideration of the house a resolution which he was willing to submit to, and which he hoped would satisfy all parties.

He read part of it, but it did not seem relished. It expressed great thanks to his majesty for his care and solicitude for the interest of his people; and by dark, constructive implication, it might be supposed to bear a meaning that might be again interpreted into something like a claim, that the present measure should not be brought into a precedent on any future occasion.

Mr. Matham replied, the resolution was not meant satisfactory, and that a vote of one house of parliament ought never to be permitted to supersede the law of the land; besides it would be destitute of any ascertained fact of those facts always necessary to ascertain what is or what is not the law of the land.

Lord North answered, that if a vote of one house was not sufficient, a conference might be held with the other, and the matter laid before his majesty.